THE WEEKLY UNION, a very large paper for countr-circulation, will be published every Saturday morning, at the fol-lowing prices: For one copy, \$2 per annum; three copies for \$5; fiv-copies for \$5; to ecopies for \$15; twenty copies, rest to one address \$25. Salestriptions may commence at any time.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

CEAT SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE VIA ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA From WASHINGTON CITY to Virginia, Tennessoe, Georgia, Alabama Masiszippi, Louisium, Arkansaa, and Texas. Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkaissas, and Texas.
Through Tiskets can be obtained at the great Southwestern Raiload Office, corner of Peunsylvania ayenne and Sixthestreet, Washingon, on be-ed of the Sacan Ferry Boat George Page, or at the Office of
the Grange and Alexandria.
To Richmond, Darville, Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxyille, Dalton,
Atlanta, Chattanoega, Nashville, Huntaville, Grand Juneton, Memphis, Montgomery, and New Orleans.
By a Direct Route and Continuous Railway Connexions to Memphis.
Allording greater Expedition and Comfort, and being over 200 unless

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer GEORGE PAGE will run as follows: ave Alexandria at 4, 5, 10, 12 o'clock, a. m.; 2, 4, and 6 o'clock, m. Leave Washington at 6, 9, 11 o'clock, a. m.; 1, 3, 5, and 7 o'clock,

The THOMAS COLLYER, when on the route, will run at opposit hours. Fore 13 cents.
Whitely's combiness connecting with the Page and Collyer, will leave the Capitol, and corner of 13th street and Pounsylvania avenue, the same time the boots leave Alexandria.
June 8—cod—W HICHARD WALLACH, President. FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS

Motic AND OHIO RAILEGAD, FALL ARRANGEMENTS.
Three through trains are now rundaily, except Sunday, from Washington for the West, as follows:

1st. Mail train starts at 5.38 and 7.45, a. m., (Sunday excepted.),
allowing passengers time for breakfast at the Relay House, Washington Junction, before proceeding West.

2d. The Queinonatt and St. Louis Express Connexion leaves Washington at 3.30, p. m., reaching Cheimant at 8, p. m., next day, and connecting directly with express train for Louisville, Cairo, and the Southwest, and for St. Louis, Kansas, &c. Time from Washington to Cucionat 28 hours, or to 8t. Louis saily 4 shours.

3d. Cheimanti, Instrum, Instinanyolis, Cairo, St. Louis, Chicago, and Northwestern Express lawses shifty, (except Saturday and Sanday.) at 4.45, p. m., soun-coing at Washington junction or Baltimore, leaving Palitimore at 0, p. m. To view the grand mountain scenery of the road in daylight take the 5.35 and 7.45, a. m., or 4.45, p. m., train from Washington.

, Washington. or Parkersburg and all stations on the Northwestern Virginia road the 3,30, p. m., train. For Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad take

the same.

Through lickets and baggage cheeks to all quarters, and every other possible facility, will be found upon this route.

Way passengers for the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will leave Washington as follows:

For all spoints between Washington Janetion and Piedmont take the 5.35 or 7.45, a. m., trains.

For all stations between Piedmont and Wheeling, take the 4.45, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.30, p. m.,

WASHINGTON AND BATTIMORE TRAINS

Leave Washington for Baltimore at 5.35 and 7.45, a. m., and 3.30 and 4.45, p. m. On Sunday at 3.30, p. m., only.
Leave Baltimore et 4.30 and 9.30, a. m., and 3.30 and 5.30, p. m. On Suning at 4.30, a. m., only.
The 7.45 and 4.45 trains only will stop at way stations and for Anaposition comparison. napolis connexions.

The 7.45, a. m., and 3.30, p. m., are the chief-connecting trains for the West, and the 5.30, 7.45, and 3.30 trains for the East.

For further information inquire at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad
Ticket Office, Washington
THOS. H. PARSONS, Agent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—NEW ARRANGE OTICE TO TEAVELLERS.—NEW ARRANGE,
MENT, WITH GEREATIN IMPROVED SCHEDULE.—FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL, PARIS OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
VIA POTOMAC STEAMERS AND RICHMOND AND POTOMAC RAILFROAD LINE.—Two fast daily lines from Washington for the South
and Southwest. Boats leave their borths, not of 6th street, at 65,
a. m., and 7½, p. m. Prassengers by the morning boat can obtain a fine
breakfast on board and enjoy a pieasant sail of 3½ hours down the
breakfast on board and enjoy a pieasant sail of 3½ hours down the
evening boat they insure a good supper and a rest of four hours in
constraint bertise or state rooms, and arrive in Richmond in time to
connect with all the trains for the South and Southwest.

The great southern mail is conveyed over this route, it being 44

FREDRICCOSDURA, RICHMOND, AND PRIMESPURA, VIRGINIA; WHILDON AN WILMINGTON, N. C.; CHARLESTON, S. C.; AUGUSTA, GA.; MONTGOMBE AND MORILS, ALA., DIRECT TO NEW ORLEANS AND ALL SOUTHERN CITE Also, confect at Richmond with the Danville, Southside, Virginia

FOR THE SOUTHWEST TO

For through lickets and further information of the route, inquire at a southern ticket office, No. 372 Pennsylvania avenue, one door at of Browns' Hotel, or on board the bonts, foot of 6th street, GEO. E. MATTINLY, Ticket Agent.

University of Nashville.

I. COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, OR MILITARY COL-BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., D. D., Chancel-

Professor of Engineering.

JAMES F. HAMILTON, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Natural H. STEWART, A. M., Professor of Greek and Latin Langu

Berauce.
F. L. J. HYSSENS, A. M., Professor of French and Drawing.
G. S. HLACKIE, A. M., M. D., Professor of Botany and Natural His-Rev. J. W. HOYTE, A. M., M. D., Professor of Mental and Mora

Philosophy, and hibical Literature.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Surgeon.
The first term of the next acudency year commences on the 20th of September, and the second term 14th of February.
Tuition, beacting, washing, fiel; rooms, servants' attendance, and use of arms, \$100 per term. Matriculation fee, \$5. Students are required to furnish their rooms, which can be done at a moderate charge, by rent or perchase. Engineering, French, Spanish, German, drawing, book-keeping, and fencing, each \$10 per term of twenty weeks. twenty weeks.

In the regular collegiate course the sucient reputation of the University for adentific and classical scholarship will be maintained, and at the same time every facility afforded those who desire to pursue a partial course. Besides the four regular college classes, there is also a preparatory class. Students under fourteen years of age will not be admitted. be admitted.

By the aid of military discipline effective government is established, and health, physical culture, good order, and industrious habits are promoted.

For catalogues, or additional information, apply to any member of the faculty.

II. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

SESSION 1858-9.—The seventh annual course of lectures in this in-stitution will commence on Monday, the 2d of November next, and continue till the first of the ensuing March. THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Professor of Amatomy, J. BERUHEN LINDSCHY, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Phar-

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Phys.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Sur-W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Practice of Med-

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D., Adjunct Professor and Demonstrator Analomy.

The anatomical rooms will be opened for stude its on the first Mon-ay in October, (the 5th.)

day in October, (the 5th.)

A prefiningry course of lectures, free to all students, will be given by the prefensors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

The Pennessee State Hospital, nader the direction of the faculty, is open to the case free of charge.

A Chicken's has been established in connexion with the University, as which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in the presence of the class.

Amount of free for lectures is 2108; Matriculation fee (paid once only,) 25; Fractical Anatomy, 510; Graduation fee, \$25.

Good boarding can be precursed for \$15 to \$4 per week. For further information or Catalogue apply to

W. K. BOWLING, M. D.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D.
Pean of the Faculty.

FRANKIAN PHILIP respectfully informs his friends and the public that extensive attentions and improvements in the construction of the store are now completed. In addition to a large and recently-selected stock of trast-class stationery, American and European books, he has established a fine art gallery, (at the rear of the store,) where the found the latest noveltues in art, and all the conveniences of a public reading-room, the leading European journals being regularly received. nionces of a public reading room, the reading barropses in regularly received.

F. Philp having correspondents in most of the European cities.
F. Philp having correspondents in most of the European cities is repeated to execute foreign orders on most advantageous terms, and from long experience in knaland and America, feels confident in it satisfactory execution of all orders intrusted to his care.
FRANKIN PHILP.
Bookseller and Stationer,
Aug 8—Il 932 Penn. av., between 9th and 10th streets.

BARRY CORNWALL'S DAUGHTER. Legends and Lyrica ; by Anne Adelaide Proctor ; 1 vol., 75 cents Just published and for sale at PHILP'S New Bookstore, 232 Penn. av., between 9th and 10th sts.

The Washington Union.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 141.

WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1858.

TWO CENTS.

EDUCATION.

A LEXANDRIA HIGH SCHOOL This institution A LEXANDRIA HIGH SCHOOL.—This institution is a select boarding school for young men and youth in the city of Alexandria, Virginia. The number of students continues, as in former years, to be innited to as many only as can receive the minute sitentines of the principal, it being his desire to combine, as far as practicable, the social and moral advantages of a family with the classification and discipline of a school.

The principal brings to his assistance in the pursuit of his profession, the experience of more than twenty years, during which time he has been engaged in the instruction of young persons from almost every section of the Union.

Students may prepare themselves at this school for entering any class in college, or for the active business of life. Especial attention is given to the study of natural philosophy, chemistry, affet the mathematics, as well as to book keeping, and the application of chemistry to the arts are taught by the aid of systematically arranged cabinets, and are made a part of the regular course on civit engineering.

Full courses of illustrated lectures on natural philosophy, chemistry, and appropriat annually delivered in presence of all the tudents.

A number of important improvements, both at the school and dwelling, have recently been usade, such as the erection of an astronomical observatory, the enlargement of the laboratory, addition of recitation rooms, to.

It would be easy to insert the names of many well-known gentlemen, residing in different parts of the United States, who either have been, or now are, patrons of the school, but the subscriber deems this unnecessary.

Grouters will be for the school, but the subscriber deems of the school of the school of the subscriber deems.

als unnecessary.

Circulars will be forwarded on application.

Sept 20—Imdasw CALEB S. HALLOWELL.

309 F street, Washington.
Principal—DONALD MACLEOD, A. M., University of Glasgow

The next academic term will begin on the second Monday of Sep tember and end on the 30th of June following.

For therough literary and scientific culture, sound elementary instruction, the efficiency and success of the French department, and for social advantages, it is unsurpassed.

Every class, the primary as well as the senior, enjoys the personal supervision of the Funcurat, who is assisted by three ladies of ability, experience, and the highest adoctation.

No achool out of Paris possesses a purer standard of good French, or better corrective of bod French, in conversation and writing, or greater facilities for acquiring that language. It is strengthened by the accession of Prof. ADMANDAM.

MUSIC ON THE PIANO, THE GUTTAR, AND THE HARP

sught by the ladies of the family, offering superior advantages to lay scholars as well as boarders.

The highest class, composed of first seniors of last term, will take he range of literature and science for which they are prepared, and will receive at the end of the year diplomas or suitable testimonials. For further information see circulars.

Sep 1—dif2w [Star&States.] THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—The facilities afforded at the FEMALE ENGLISH AND FERNCH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for a thorough and practical knowledge of the French language are not surpassed or equalled by any other institution in the city. The corps of French teachers will be increased the coming year, which will commence on the 6th of September, and more of the studies will be pursued and taught, through the medium of the French, than hore-tofore, as a large majority of the pupils now speak the language with fluency. The advantages afforded by the soirces alone will snayle any one who his a tolerably good reading knowledge of the language to speak it fluently in the course of the winter. Circulars and catalogues can be obtained at all the book and music stores, and at the institute, No. 182 I street, "Gadsby's Row."

HIRAM CORSON, Principal.

MME CAROLINE ROLLIN CORSON,
Aug 21

MISS BROOKE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School, Seven Buildings, No. 138 Pennsyl-VI Boarding and Day School, Seven Buildings, No. 138
vanus avenue, Washington, D. C. The dettes of this estad
will be resumed on Monday, Soptember 13, 1858. Circulars tained of the Principal, and at the bookstores.

July 31—StawtiTuesThurskiet

ST. JOHN'S SEMINARY, No. 408, 15th street, be cipal.

This School will open on the first Monday in September next. For further particulars inquire of the Principal at the school-room after the first of September, or of Rev. E. Q. S. Waldron, St. Matthow's Church.

MRS. KINGSFORD'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADRS, No. 415 E street, Washington, D. C.—The exercises this school will be resumed October 1, 1858. Circulars, including erms, &c., &c., will be furnished on application to the above adress.

July 13—3awtOct1

District Court of the United States for the Dis-trict of Columbia.

The United States of America, Libellants, vs. Fifteen Boxes of Medoc Wine and Ten Baskets of Champagne Wine, respondents.

BE IT remembered that Philip Barton Key, esq., United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, hath exhibited a libel in the District court of the said Testrict, alleging that on the 13th day of November, in the year 1887, flacen boxes of Medoc wine and ten baskets of Champagne who were imported into the United States, to wit; Into Georgetown, a port in the District of Columbia, in a certain vessel or scheoner, called the A. V. Bedell, whereof one E. H. Ryder, was master; that the said fifteen boxes of Medoc wine and ten baskets of Champagne wine were not described or included in the manifest or manifests of the carge of the said vessel or schooner as required by law; by which means the same has become forfeited to the United States, and scized by the collector of the port of Georgetown. All persons having any right, title, or inforest in or the said fifteen boxes of Medoc wine and ten baskets of Champagne wine are cited and admonished to be and appear at the court-house, in the City Hall, in the city of Washington, on the first Monday in Docember next, to hear and admonished to be and appear at the court-house, in Test:

JOHN A. SMITH, Test:

Scp. 16—14texSen.—That, first-class boarding-

TO LET OR LEASE.—That first-class boarding-house sitsated on the corner of Louisiana avenue and 3th streets long and favorably known in the occupancy of Miss Jamey. The location is unequalled, and the house commodious and well arranged, it contains about thirty-five rooms, with a large dining-room, and is supplied with gas and water. Any registra required for its complete-neas will be made. Possession given on the 1st day of October. Apply No. 376 on E street, north side, between 10th and 11th streets, or to James Towles, No. 490 H street, between 8th and 9th streets, or on the premises.

The furniture, if desired, might be obtained with the house, if applied for promptly. TO LET OR LEASE.—That first-class boarding

Also, that SPACIOUS HOUSE AND STORE on

Also, that Stantous HOUSE AND STORE on the south side of Pennsylvanta arenue, between 9th and 10th streets, in the occupancy of Mr. John McDevitt. The store is large, fronting on Pennsylvania vecues, and running through to C street. Its contiguity to the Centre Market renders it a very desirable stand. Possession on the 1st day of Recember.

Also, a FURNISHED HOUSE, containing two parlors, dining-room, and five chambers, pleasantly located, in a very central position. Will not be rented for a shorter period than a year. Apply No. 376 on E street, north side, between 10th and 11th streets.

treets, Aug 31—42w [Intel.] ORGAN BUILDER.—The subscriber will build,

tune, or repair organs on short notice, and on the most reaso bie terms. Second-hand organs on hand. A call is invited. Sop 11—2**

J. T. BARBER, No. 489 Tenth street.

CARPETING, FLOOR OIL-CLOTH, RUGS, MAT-

ARPETING, FLOOR OLL-CLOTH, RUGS, MAY
tings, Draggets, Curtain Materials, and House furnishing Dr
is, such as—
Velvet tapeatry carpetings, now designs
Tapastry Brussols do in great variety
Now styles Brussels do super quality
Extra-licavy 3-ply do very rich
Extra-super ingrain do new patterns
Very heavy all-wood butch carpetings
Twitted Ventuan carpeting for hails and steps
Velvet and Brussels do do do
Full alteste extra heavy and very rich floor oll-cloths, cut to f
any size or sinsper room, hall, or passage
Monaic, velvet, and turfied rugs and mats
Cocca and Canton mattings

Mosaic, volvet, and tufted rugs and mats
Cocos and Canton mattings
12-4, 14-4, 18-4 (rugged crurab cloths
English druggete, all widths, by the yard
Very richly-embroidered lace curtains
Satin Islanes, brocatels, and rops for curtains
White, belf, blue, and green shade lineas
Stair rods, curtain fixtures, &c.
aving attended HADAN & CO. '8 great Carpet Auction, which took
so in New York on the 4th and 5th inst., we are now prepared to
recater inducaments than can be afforded under ordinary circumcuss. Purchasers are re-pectfully invited to an examination of our
k.

WANTED.—A number of good stone-cutters are wanted to cut stone for the Conowingo Bridge, Harford country, Maryland, to whom liberal wages will be paid.

Aug 28—dim

WANTED—A Physician or Lawyer, with a cash capital of from \$500 to \$1,000, to become part propietor of an established weekig paper, Rural Southerner. This is a rare opportunity to embark in a lucrative business, in connection with their procession in a fourishing county town, while, at the same, he can most thoroughly establish himself in his profession. Apply to MICHARD EDWARDS.

Bux 1027, Baltimore.
A copy of the paper will be sent to any person wishing to see it.

S PECIAL NOTICE TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.

All the Medical Text Books used in the Colleges of Washingto and Georgotown supplied to students at the lowest prices by FRANKIAN PHILP, Bookseller and Stationer, Sep 25

332 Penn. av., bet. 9th and 10th streets.

A SPECIAL CARD.—I beg to inform the public that I shall still continue the plane, music, and musical instrument business the same as usual at Coumb's Meloleon Hall, directly opposite my old store. In a few weeks I hope to open at my old planes with a large, inc, siew afore, where, with increased facilities and fresh energies, I hope to merit a continuation of their favors. Planes for sale, rent, exchange, &c., as onus.

No. 305 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.

Sept 24—d

SIR WM. GORE OUSELEY'S MISSION TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

ENGLISH TREATY WITH NICARAGUA The New York Times of the 27th instant contains the complete draft of a treaty negotiated between England and Nicaragua, and accompanies the publication with the

"We are enabled at last to understand the cause of Sir William Gore Ouseley's prolonged residence in Washington, while holding the title of "her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plonipotentiary on a special mission to the republic of Central America." Sir William originally selected Washington as his headquarters, in order to make himself perfectly familiar with all the shoals and quicksands of the Central American imbroglic. That done, his duty was to watch the movements of the American government, and secure a treaty from Nicaragua as comprehensive as any that we might negotiate. So far Sir William has been very successful in his diplomacy, and the following is a draft of a treaty which he, with the assistance of Senors Molina and Jerez, has drawn up. This draft was despatched to the Foreiga Office last June, and was sent back to this country by the Persia. It has been approved by the British government, and will certainly be ratified by Nicaragua. Sir William is now waiting in New York for the arrival of a British war steamer to convey him to San Juan. He goes out to complete the treaty. He will then negotiate a similar one with the other Central American States." "We are enabled at last to understand the cause of Sir

The treaty contains twenty-eight articles, nineteen of which relate particularly to the commercial intercourse between the two nations, providing generally that complete reciprocity shall prevail between the people of each, and that all privileges enjoyed by the subjects or citizens of any country in Great Britain and Nicaragua shall be enjoyed by the citizens of each mutually. The next six articles relate to the transit across Nicaragua, and are as

follows:

ARTICLE XX.—The republic of Nicaragua hereby grants to Great Britain, and to British subjects and property, the right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific occans, through the territories of that republic, on any route of communication, natural or artificial, whether by land or water, which may now or hereafter exist or be constructed under the authority of Nicaragua, to be used and enjoyed in the same manner and upon equal terms by both parties, and their respective subjects and citizens : the republic of Nicaragua, however, reserving citizens; the republic of Nicaragua, however, reserving its right of sovereignty over the same; and, generally, the republic of Nicaragua engages to grant to Great Britain and to British subjects the same rights and privileges, in all respects, in regard to the transit and the rates of transit, which are or may be granted to, or allowed to be enjoyed by, the most favored nations.

ABTICLE XXI.—Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland hereby agrees to

extend her protection to all such routes of communica-tion as aforesaid, and to guaranty the neutrality of the same. Her Britannic Majesty also agrees to employ her influence with other nations to induce them to guaranty

influence with other nations to induce them to guaranty such neutrality and protection.

And the republic of Nicaragua, on its part, undertakes to establish two free ports, one at each of the extremities of the communication aforesaid, on the Atlantic and Pacific occans. At these ports, no tonnage or other duties shall be imposed or levied by the government of Nicaragua on the vessels of Great Britain, or on any effects or merchandise belonging to subjects of Great Britain, or of any other country, intended bona fide for transit across the said route of communication, and not for consumpthe said route of communication, and not for consump-tion within the republic of Nicaragua. Her Britannic Majesty shall also be at liberty to carry troops and muion within the republic of Nicaragua. Her Britannic Majesty shall also be at liberty to carry troops and munitions of war, in her own vessels, or otherwise, to either of the said free ports, and shall be entitled to their conveyance between them, without obstruction by the authorities of Nicaragua, and without any charges or tolls whatever for their transportation, on any of the said routes of communication. And no higher or other charges or tolls shall be imposed on the conveyance or transit of the persons and property of subjects of Great Britain, or of the subjects or citizens of any other country, across the said routes of communication, than are or may be imposed on the persons or property of citizens of Nicaragua. And the republic of Nicaragua recognises the right of the postmaster-general of Great Britain to enter into contracts with any individuals or companies to transport the mails of Great Britain along the said routes of communication, or along any other routes acroes the lathmus, in closed bags, the contents of which may not be intended for distribution within the said republic, free from the imposition of all taxes or duties by the government of Nicaragua; but this liberty is not to be construed so as to permit such individuals or companies, by virtue of this right, to transport the mails, to carry also passengers or freight, except any messenger deputed by the British post-office in charge of mails.

Anticle XXII.—The republic of Nicaragua agree that, should it become necessary at any time to employ mil-

Auticle XXII.—The republic of Nicaragua agree that Arricis xxii.—The republic of Nicaragua agree that, should it become necessary at any time to eniploy military for the security and protection of persons and property passing over any of the routes aforesaid, it will employ the requisite force for that purpose; but upon failure to do this for any cause whatever, her Britannic Majesty may, after notice to the government of Nicaragua, or to the minister thereof at London or Paris, employ such ferce for this and for no other purpose; and when the necessity ceases, such force shall be immediately with-

drawn. ARTICLE XXIII.—It is understood, however, that her ARTICLE XXIII.—It is understood, newever, that her Britannic Majesty, in according protection to such routes of communication, and guaranteeing their neutrality and security, always intends that the protection and guarantee are granted conditionally, and may be withdrawn if her Britannic Majesty should doem that the persons or company undertaking or managing the same adopt or establish such regulations concerning the traffic thereupon are reconstray to the spirit and intention of this treaty. tablish such regulations concerning the traine thereupon as are contrary to the spirit and intention of this treaty, either by making unfair discriminations in favor of the commerce of any other nation or nations, or by imposing oppressive exactions or unreasonable tolls upon mails, passengers, vessels, goods, wares, merchandise, or other articles. The aforesaid protection and guarantee shall not be provided in the contract of not, however, be withdrawn by her Britannic Majesty without first giving six months' notice to the republic of

Nicaragua. Arricle xxiv.—And it is further understood and agreed that, in any grant or contract which may hereafter be made or entered into by the government of Nicaragua, having reference to the interoceanic routes above referred having reference to the interoceanic routes above referred to, or any of them, the rights and privileges granted by this convention to her Britannic Majesty and to British subjects shall be fully protected and reserved; and if any such grant or contract now exist of a valid character, it is further understood that the guarantee and protection of her Britannic Majesty stipulated in Article XXI of this treaty shall be held inoperative and void until the this treaty shall be held inoperative and void until the holders of such grant or contract shall recognise the concessions made in this treaty to her Britannie Majesty and to British subjects with respect to such interoceanic routes or any of them, and shall agree to observe, and be governed by, those concessions as fully as if they had been embraced in their original grant or contract; after which recognition and agreement, the said guarantee and protection shall be in full force; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed either to affirm or deny the validity of any of the said contracts.

ARTICLE XXV.—After ten years from the completion of a canal, railroad, or any other route of communication.

a canal, railroad, or any other route of communication, through the territory of Nicaragua, from the Atlantic to the Pacific occan, no company which may have constructed or be in possession of the same shall ever divide, directly or indirectly, by the issue of new stock, the paystructed or be in possession of the same shall ever divided directly or indirectly, by the issue of new stock, the payment of dividends, or otherwise, more than fifteen per cent. per annum, or at that rate, to its stockholders, from tolls collected thereupon; but, whenever the tolls shall be found to yield a larger profit than this, they shall be reduced to the standard of fifteen per cent, per

Article 26 declares that nothing in this treaty shall be construed to affect the claim of the government and citizens of Costa Rica to a free transit on the San Juan river. Article 27th limits the duration of the treaty to seven years, or longer, subject to termination thereafter on welve months' notice.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Napoleon Negotiating for the Leviathan.—The Emperor Napoleon is in treaty for the purchase of the Leviathan. The negotiations for the purchase were interrupted by his declaration that the purchase might possibly oftend the Queen of England. Her Majosty is, however, understood to have replied that the Leviathan was purely a composcial speculation with which the covernment had mercial speculation, with which the government had nothing to do. The negotiations were then renewed by the Emperor, who is extremely desirous to possess the big ship, which would be used as a tremendous sea batthe Emperor, who is extremely desirous to possess the big ship, which would be used as a tremendous sea battering ram: the bows would be reinforced by stupendous from beams, and gliders of immense size and strength, and sharpened, so that she might cut down any, ship by a collision. Thus armed, propelled by the combined forces of 2,400 horses, her broad acres of canvas spread forth to catch additional impetus from the winds, the sea Titan would rush forth into the ocean in search of prey; and where is the ship that could either clude or resist a foc of such magnitude? It is said, however, that the French ministry is opposed to the purchase, pleading that the price asked (£600,000, or about two-thirds of the sum bolicyed to have been expended on the Leviathan) would suffice to construct three or four frigates "curcusare"—i. c., frigates covered with enormous plates of polished steel, which are thereby rendered invulnerable to shot and shell, and of which six have already been ordered. The Emperor left for Biarritz without coming to any decision on the subject. the subject.

SUPPRISEION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—It appears from a parliamentary return just issued that in 1854 twelve ships, with 992 officers and men, were engaged in the suppression of the slave trade on the west coast of Afrisuppression of the slave trade on the west coast of Afri-ca; in 1855, twelve ships, with 1,082 officers and men; 1856, thirteen ships, with 1,222 officers and men; in 1827, fifteen ships, with 1,222 officers and men; in 1827, fifteen ships, with 1,424 officers and men.
At the Cape of Good Hope: In 1854, four ships, with 775 officers and men; in 1855, three ships, with 760 officers and men; and in 1857, three ships, with 610 officers and men; and in 1857, three ships, with 610 officers and

men.
North America and West Indies: In 1854, eleven ships, with 1,650 officers and men; in 1855, twelve ships, with 2,466 officers and men; in 1856, fourteen ships, with 2,843 officers and men; and in 1857, nine ships, with 3,363 officers and men.

On the southeast coast of America: In 1854, six ships, with 541 officers and men; in 1855, six ships, with 905 officers and men; in 1856, seven ships, with 1,200 officers and men; in 1856, seven ships, with 1,200 officers and men; and in 1857, six ships, with 1,335 officers in 1854, fifty-two in 1855, one hundred and sixteen in 1856, and one hundred and forty-one in 1857. The numbers invalided were one hundred and thirty-six in 1854, one hundred and ninety-two-in 1855, two hundred

dred and one in 1855, and one hundred and seventy-nine in 1857.

In slaves, for whom head-money was paid, were sixtytwo in 1854, none 1855, nineteen in 1856, and three hundred and eighty-four in 1857. In none of the years was any head-money paid for dead slaves.

ENGLISH ENGINEERS ON THE WAY TO BRITISH COLUMBIA. Colonel Moody, Royal Engineers; Captain J. M. Grant, Captain H. R. Luard, Licut. A. R. Lempriere, and Licut. H. S. Palmer, Mr. Siddell, staff assistant surgeon, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, eight ser-geants, eight first corporals, eight second corporals, eight lance corporals, and about 100 seppers of the Royal Engineers, with their families, embark on the 15th inst. Engineers, with their families, embark on the 15th inst. on beard the clipper ship Thames City, 1,500 tons, for British Columbia, sailing around Cape Horn. The detachment is composed of picked volunteers, and embraces almost every trade and profession—surveyors, draughtsmen, engravers, artists, architects, photographers, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, painters, miners, &c., such as only the Royal Engineers can produce. They are armed with the Lancaster rifle and Colt's revolvers, and as only the koyal Engineers can produce. They are armed with the Lancaster ride and Colt's revolvers, and take out with them provisions sufficient to last for some months, and an immense quantity of clothing and materials of every description likely to be required by the expedition in the new colony. We understand that steam engines, rallway rails, and other mechanical appliances, either for steam or water power, will be sent after the party. The non-commissioned officers and men are to receive a very liberal rate of colonial pay; and, as a further inducement to them, after six years' faithful service, a grant of land is to be appropriated to such as are desirous to settle in the colony. From the known talent of those engaged in the expedition, if supported by the home government, no doubt is entertained of a successful issue. Considering the practical abilities and experience of Col. Moody and Capt. Grant, and the other officers appointed, the expedition undoubtedly will be turned to good account.—Liverpool Mercury, Sept. 8th.

Russia's New Naval Station in the Mediterrance.—

RUSSIA'S NEW NAVAL STATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN .-The Paris correspondent of the Globe, writing on Thurs-

The Paris correspondence of day evening, says:

"It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of what has just taken place between Russia and the government at Turin. All the preliminary interchanges of diplomatic and courtly demonstrations have ended in a solid matic and courtly demonstrations have ended in a solid come, at the fixed rate of four millions of francs annual payment into the Sardinian exchequer, of all that capital messuage called the town of Villafranca, with water privileges comprising a capacious and well-sheltered harbor, capable of accommodating thirty shops of the line, within ten miles of France, two miles from Nice, and in the most favorite position for becoming a small Sebastopol in the heart of the Mediterranean. General in Marora has just notified the Piedmontese troops occupy ing the barracks round that harbor that they must forth-with evacuate the same, and retire on Nice; which town taking alarm lest a quarantine or lazaretto establishment

with evacuate the same, and retire on Nice; which town taking alarm lest a quarantine or lazaretto establishment should be set up at Villafranca, so near their watering place, the worthy General tranquilitzed them by announcing officially that the seaport of Villafranca is now part and portion of all the Russias, and that the new proprietors are the steam company for trade by steamers to and from Odessa."

Curious Offical Effects.—The following facts were communicated last week to the Academy of Sciences in mentioning a work of M. de Martini, a Neapolitan physician, just sent in. Santonine, the bitter principle of the Artemisia santonica, or worm-seed, produces this strange effect on the optical nerves of those who take it, that in the course of a few minutes they see everything colored green. But the quantity of the dose may modify this effect considerably; thus a young man, having taken five grains of this substance, saw everything yellow; but having taken a second dose equal to the former, thirty-six minutes afterward the color he saw was neither yellow. Different persons also are differently affected; thus, to M. Cassano, a pupil of Dr. de Martini, everything appeared blue, no matter what dose he took, and another can be found in the course of five or six minutes; it never lasts more than a day. Dr. de Martini attributes these effects to a mole-value of a farthy color. It never lasts more than a day. Dr. de Martini attributes these effects to a mole-value of a farthy color. It never lasts more than a day. Dr. de Martini attributes these effects to a mole-value of a farthy color. It never lasts more than a day. Dr. de Martini attributes these effects to a mole-value of a farthy color. It never lasts more than a day. Dr. de Martini attributes these effects to a mole-value of the same transmit and uncomfortable heat of the more proper and uncomfortable heat of the subminer of the stantours of the steam company for the appearance of the steam commenced their usual display of fall and winter goods, which every y tervals of five or six minutes; it never lasts more than a day. Dr. de Martini attributes these effects to a molecular action of santonine on the retina, changing the tension and vibratory reaction of the nervous particles of this membrane under the impression of light.—Galigna-

Moapuv's Gams with Hanwits .- Paul Morphy's first game with Harwitz is thus described in an English paper. By the next steamer we shall have the results of succeeding encounters, by which it will appear whether Morphy has at last met his match, or is to renew on the continent his triumphs over all the chees players in Great Britain. From the description below it appears that Morphy's defeat was one of the kind which is about equal to a vic-

feat was one of the kind which is about equal to a victory:

"Morphy, the American chess-player, has been beaten
by Harwitz in their first trial, after three bours play, in
Paris. Harwitz won first move, and proposed to play the
'King's pambit,' which the Yankee accepted. Morphy
sacrificed a knight for a terrific attack, which, with an
inferior antagonist, must have succeeded. Harwitz made
a firm defence, and remained after the shock with queen
and four pawns to queen and one. By admirable manovring the Prussian succeeded in enforcing an exchange of
queens, which decided Morphy to resign."

THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY-LETTER FROM PROFESSOR GOULD.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, Sept. 3, 1858.

Editors Atlas and Argus: In the recent distressing controversy relative to the Observatory, I have, from obvious motives, refrained from making any personal appeal to the public or to this community. Considerations of propriety and of tasts calike seemed to require silence and enderance upon my part. Thus, although certainly the one most virulently and consclessly attacked, I have abstained from any rejoinder; having mean time the high privilege of fluding defenders, both scientifically and socially, of whose ap-probation I am truly proud, and whose friendship is welcomed as a gift beyond price. Such attacks upon my character as are worthy of notice, they have thus far proved ready and able to repel; and I desire to regard no

The recently-issued "Statement of the Trustees" con-The recently-issued "Statement of the Trustees" contains, throughout, assertions, charges, and inputations which impugn my moral and intellectual character, and which, if entertained by any one, would necessarily call in question my fitness for the companionship of good men. Before long it will receive full refutation, and probably from those whose voices have already been raised to defend the one from oppression and injury at the hands of the many. It is, therefore, with much refuedance, and only after long hestiation, that I break through the rule imposed upon myself thus far, and now ask the public car in advance of the period when it shall be most proper for me to present my own simple narrative. At that period I hope to answer such new charges as may be brought forward after this second series has been refuted. Yet the peculiarity of the case furnishes a controlling motive for a few words now.

been related. Fet the peculiarry of the case farms as a controlling motive for a few words now.

Without attempting at present to meet any of the issues raised in this "Statement" by the majority of the board—for these will be met and disposed of at an early date—I wish to make the simple assertion that the passages purporting to be extracts from letters of mine are, in nearly every case, fabsiled, distorted, and garbled.

The great mass of these allered extracts is contained

nearly every case, masned, distorted, and garoled.

The great mass of these alleged extracts is contained upon the first fifty-one pages of the pamphlet. Upon these pages I have found fifty-five such quotations. Four of these I have been unable to find in my letter-books, and am ignorant whether I wrote them or not—being only able to assert that, if written at all, they certainly were not at the date cited. One other I am certain that I wave wratte or could have written. that I never wrote or could have written.

Just fifty remain; and these, after much labor, arising in great-part from the incorrectness of the dates given, I have been able to identify or trace. All of them are contained in private, unofficial letters, at the head of many of which was written the word "Confidential," or "Private." Only six are given as they came from my pen; thirteen more are essentially changed, though not in such a manner as to manifest the design; and the re-maining thirty-one are grossly altered and perverted cometimes by suppression of qualifying clauses, some-times by transposition and combination of sentences from different portions of the letter—frequently by actual in-sertion of words and phrases, and still more frequently by omission of essential words and sentences. But in all these thirty-one cases the motive is evidently to lead the render to false inferences; to make the writer appear as saving what he neither said nor intended to say-very

iten, indeed, the reverse of what he said distinctly.

The rejuctance with which I am compelled to make this public declaration needs no assertion. My opportunities of personal intercourse with the gentlemen tuting the majority of the board, excepting the pr and secretary, have been extremely limited. Re with the board, as such, have only existed since January 19, 1858, up to which date, to the best of my remembrance and belief. I never addressed any communication whatever, to the trustees, or to the president or secretary of the board, in their official capacity. There may have been one exception, although I do not believe it. But, if so, it was unimportant, and no copy of it exists among

my papers.

With six of the nine gentlemen who have thus wrongfully dealt with me I have, so far as I have enjoywrongfully dealt with me I have, so far as I have enjoyed their acquaintance at all, been on terms of courteous
amity. If I have given them any reasonable cause of
offence, it is unknewn to me. And while compelled, for
the protection of honor and repute, to appeal to the judgment of disinterested and impartial men, and thus to
continue in the attitude of antagouism in which they
have placed me, I am willing to believe that they have
had no part in this wicked plot to undermine my characfact that mentions. had no part in this wicked plot to undernine my charac-ter for truth and manliness. These gentlemen have, until January last, taken no part in the affairs of the institu-tion since my first connection with it. They cannot be personally cognizant of the truth or falsehood of the as-sertions in the "Statement," except as indicated by doc-uments. I am willing to assume that they believe the extracts to have been correctly given in the "Statement." extracts to have been correctly given in the "Statement,

and that they accepted the representations of its authors.

It is my hope to pursue such a course as will enable me not only to meet the approval of my own conscience now, but also to leave on record all evidence requisite for justification, defence, and commendation by those who shall Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

B. A. GOULD, Jr. [The foregoing is published at the request of a friend,

THE FALL FASHIONS IN NEW YORK.

[From the New York Express.] The great and uncomfortable heat of the summer months having gives place to the more bracing and

Valencias, merinos and delaines are as varied and neat valencias, merinos and delanics are as varied and neat in design as in general. Delane Robes de Chambre, with a sort of broche border, are very pretty and, from the pat-tern, require but little trimming; in merinos there is nothing very new.

There is the customary assortment of French Prints

which make up charming morning dresses. Evening dresses are made up of Illusion, white and colored, trimmed with lace, chenille, &c.; these by gas light are really beautiful. They are in all styles. Flources Double Jupe and Robes a Quille.

es Double Jupe and Robes a Quille.

In laces and embroideries this season seems to have eclipsed all others. Point D'Alencon and other rich laces have been imported in a profusion that argues well for the confidence our merchants have in the revival of business. We were shown one particularly-handsome lot of collars, sleeves, and handkerchiefs, made of Point D'Alen-con and Point D'Augleterre mixed, and it formed a most beautiful pattern.

Point lace and black Chantilly lace flounces are in demand, to be worn over light-colored silks for evening; Groseile, with rich black lace over it, looks very handsome. Point D'Alencon and Point D'Angleterre in collars, sleeves, and mourchoirs, are among the novelties; Mechlin lace is fashionable, both for trimming even The grape crop in the Ohio valley the present year will not exceed one fifth of an average yield, or about forty gallons per acre. Mildew and rot, occasioned by the unfavorable weather in May and June, have caused the failure of the vintage. Income parts of Tennessee, Georgia, and North and South Carolina, good crops of grapes have been gathered the present year.

proportion, and all payable in advance. Advertisements or careful it twice or thrice a week will be charged 57½ cents per square in coach insertion after the first. Advertisements once a week in the duly, 50 cents per square for each insertion. Special notices charged couble the foregoing rates.

Eight lines or less make a square; longer advertis-

Special Notice to Subscribers:

The case of the captain of the slaver Echo was taken up at Boston on Saturday, the 25th instant. Lieut. J. Bradford, of the United States brig Dolphin, testified that after a long chase on the 28th August he boarded the Echo on the coast of Cuba, and found six or eight persona on board. He could not say that the prisoner was one. He asked who the captain was, when a person resembling the prisoner replied, "I suppose I am." The hold of the vessel was full of negroes. I sent the white persons on board of the Dolphin and proceeded to Charleston, where we delivered 306 negroes to the United States authorities. On being cross-examined the witness stated that it was dark when he went on board the brig, but thinks the prisoner was the first man he spoke with. He sain he supposed he was the captain, but afterwards he denied it. He was very much excited about our raising the English flag, and I told him I should suspect his being the captain from the interest he appeared to take. He replied, "not at all." We found various chests on board the Echo from the coast of Africa.

"not at all." We found various chests on board the Echo from the coast of Africa.

Lieutenant Curpenter, on being put upon the stand, testified positively that the prisoner at the bar was the man who conversed with Lieutenant Bradford. The prisoner was sent on board the Dolphin; the trunks were sent with him. One was afterwards returned as not being his property, but belonging to the Echo.

Doctor Brown, of the Dolphin, was the next witness. He testified that Captain Townsend, one of the prisoners sent on board the Dolphin, was requested by Captain Maffitt to see about the surrender of the vessel.

Captain Townsend saw the collector, who said the

Captain Townsend saw the collector, who said the judge was away, and he thought the United States marshal would refuse to take the prisoner without a warrant. He afterwards did refuse. The Dolphin sailed for Key West, but the captain, finding orders for Boston, left for

that port.

Several other witnesses were examined, each of whom identified the prisoner as the one brought from the Echo.

The captain's clerk testified that he saw the word "Echo" painted on the stern of the captured vessel, but underneath a thin coat of paint he discovered the words "Putnam, of New Orleans."

Upon the conclusion of the above testimony, the case was, on motion, adjourned over until Tuesday, 28th—the question of jurisdiction being held in abeyance.

THE WILL OF THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS

The Liverpool Albion has published a copy of the will of the Duchess of Orleans, which has had to be proved in Doctors' Commons. The following is the most interesting portion of this will, which is dated Eisenach, January 1, 1855:

"In dying I commend my soul to God, and in the name of Jesus Christ, I implore his infinite mercy, praying Him to receive me in the sternal abode, there to re-unite me to those for whom I have mourned upon this earth. I leave my maternal blessing to my beloved sons, and pray the Lord to guide them through this life, to give them prosperous days, and to grant them eternal felicity when they shall have nobly fulfilled their destinies here below. I bid them here a last adieu, whilst thanking them for the happiness they have contributed to my exbelow. I bid them here a last adiou, whilst thanking them for the happiness they have contributed to my existence. I entreat the Queen to accept the last expression of my respectful gratitude. I hid farewell to my mother, to whom I owe so much; to my brothers and sisters, for whom I have ever felt sincere affection; to my mother's family, whose tender hospitality has lightened the bitterness of exile of my sons and myself; to my friends and servants, whose fidelity in the midst of misfortune has inspired me with grateful attachment, and, finally, I bid farewell to France, which I have loved so much, and where the happiest years of my life have fildfinally, I bid farewell to France, which I have loved so much, and where the happiest years of my life have glided away. I recommend my sons never to forget that the fear of God is the beginning of all wisdom, that it is a guide and beacon in prosperity, and a stay amidst misfortune, to remain ever faithful to the precepts of their childhood, and continue steadfast likewise in their political faith. May they observe it both by their constancy in adversity and exile and by their firmness and devoted patriotism when the course of events shall restore them to their country. May France, restored to her dignity and liberty, and may constitutional France reckon upon them to defend her honor, her grandeur, and her interests, and may she find once more in them the wisdom of their grandfather and the chivalrous qualities of their father. They should ever bear in mind the political principles which have made the glory of their house, which their grandfather faithfully observed upon the throne, and ples which have made the glory of their house, which their grandfather faithfully observed upon the throne, and which their father, as his will and testament bears wit-ness, had ardently adopted. His last directions have been

ness, had ardently adopted. His last directions have been the guiding rule of their education.

"In quitting this world I recommend my children to the Queen. My beloved son, the Count de Paris, will attain his majority the moment my will shall take effect; yet, notwithstanding this, I count upon the moral influence of the Queen and upon her respected authority to replace me in his counsels; I likewise reckon upon her maternal solicitude in entreating her to accept the guardianship of my beloved son, the Duke de Chartres. Such duty will not, I trust, appear to her too onerous, for I beg my brothers to assist the Queen in the administration of the fortuna of their nephews. I know full well the feelings brothers to assist the Queen in the administration of the fortung of their nephews. I know full well the feelings which animate them for the children of their deplored brother, and I am sure that they will at all times tesuify towards them a sincere affection. I charge my sons to brother, and I am sure that they will at all times tealfy towards them a sincere affection. I charge my sons to remain ever closely united; the indissoluble union of the two brothers forming the condition of their strength and mutual happiness. I desire that my etdest son shall, from the day that his legal majority permits him, take part in the family council appointed to watch over the interests of his youngest brother. It is also my desire that those tried and faithful friends who have surrounded my sons, and who, after having been the dev rents of their father, have never ceased to give up proofs of attachment in adversity, will still continue to re-

of attachment in adversey, "The testatrix then proceeds to divide between her two sons all the property which she had the power to bequesth and various family souvenirs, and to request them to pay certain annual allowances, and the will concludes with the following words: "Whatever the place of exwitch the following words: "Whatever the place of exto pay certain annual allowances, and the will concludes with the following words: "Whatever the place of exile where my days may close, and whatever the tomb I may happen to find, I request my sons, and, in their default, my heirs, to have my remains conveyed to France whenever our family may return to it, there to deposit them in the mortuary chapel of Dreux, beside the tomb of my husband. I here close my last will with an assurance of pardon to all such as may have offended or afflicted me, and with an entreaty to all those I may in my turn have offended or pained, not to retain the memory thereof. My last words are for my beloved sons—a prayer and a blessing."

THE LARGEST SHIPS.—We annex the tennage and dimensions of the five largest vessels which have been built in this country, so that they can be compared:

prayer and a ble

Feet.	Foot.	Feet.	Tonnag
General Admiral 55	- 31	309	6,0
Ningara	3114	345	5,8
Adriatie	33	354	5,8
Vanctorbiit	33	340	300000,1
l'ennsylvania		Complete Service	4.4
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	the Call	Section of Street	with aller

the sizes of the great public halls of Great Britain Feet long. Feet wide. Feet high



The amount of taxable property in St. Louis is esti-\$515,361 72; and on personal property, \$110,789 27—making a total of \$756,150 99. There are nine hundred and twenty-nine slaves in that city.

and twenty-nine slaves in that city.

Another serious burning-fluid accident took place at Concord, New Hampshire, on the 23d. A little sor of Mr. Edward Barrett was removing a fluid lamp from the centre table when it exploded and covered him with the burning fluid. He was burnt in the most shocking manner, and but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

ner, and but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Another extensive scheme of forgery of land warrants has been discovered in Rochester, and the parties have been arrested. The guilty party is an old man named Samuel C. Albro, who resided at Whitestown, Oneida county, for many years, and at the time of the last war was attached to a company from that place.